A *South-Carolina* GAZETTE Extraordinary.

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LONDON, SEPT. 9.

LETTERS from Hamburgh, say, "The revolt of the garison at Christianstadt, in Sweden, was looked on only as the signal for the more quietly calling the Swedish forces together under the command of the King's brother, and by that means they the more easily effected their purpose in changing the form of government. The Swedish government is now as arbitrary as any in Europe, it appearing that the King has the choice of the senate; and though the states are nominally to raise the taxes when the King pleases to assemble them, they are only suffered to deliberate on what his Majesty shall give them leave."

The late great revolution in Sweden affords much matter for reflection to politicians. The ease with which a whole people are now enslaved, is almost incredible; and it is worth observing, as a sure mark of the degeneracy of modern times, that all the European nations which have been enslaved by absolute Sovereigns within later times, have absolutely bowed their necks to the yoke voluntarily, or made but little opposition to it.—Denmark and Sweden are striking instances of this.

WARSAW, *(Poland) Aug.* 19. We learn that the contagious infection has again manifested itself on the banks of the Neister, where there have fallen prodigious quantities of rain and hail. A band of about 150 peasants have joined together, who have cruelly assassinated several nobles, priests, and Jews, in order to come at their effects. Troops are sent from Kaminieck, in order, if possible, to invest these miscreants.

PETERSBURGH, *(Russia) Aug.* 23. Of the succeeding conferences at the congress at Foczany, we are informed, by very good authority, that it has been agreed upon, that the Porte is to keep Moldavia and Walachia, for which he is to give Russia a free passage through the Black Sea into the Mediterranean; and that, upon this assurance, the Empress is to build a fortress upon one of the sea-ports; in consequence of which, the Empress will have a free navigation from the sea of Asoph, without being obliged to keep an alliance with any foreign power. And the Porte farther obliges himself to take no notice of the dismembering the kingdom of Poland, but leave it entirely to the liking of the three united powers.

STOCKHOLM, *(Capital of Sweden) Aug.* 28. Last Wednesday all the four orders assembled in Pleno, at the usual places, for the first time since the revolution. The Marshal of the Diet opened the Plenum of the Nobility with a long panegyrick upon the King, and congratulated the House of Nobles on tranquillity's being restored. After which the new form of government was read there, as well as all the other orders.

The propositions which his Majesty made to the states yesterday, in the Hall of the States, were also read, and are as follow:

"Whereas the affairs of Government are, by Divine Providence, brought into such a situation as to admit of the speedy conclusion of the Diet; but, nevertheless, as the States neither will, nor can separate, before they have given that assistance to the King and the kingdom, which the government requires in every branch of it, his Majesty has found it necessary to lay the following points before the States, for their deliberation:

"1st, That the usual contributions may be agreed to and resolved by the States.

"2d, That, according to ancient custom and the laws of the kingdom, an extraordinary supply may be furnished for the expences of the late King's funeral, and for the coronation.

"3ly, As his Majesty cannot know how far these two articles above-mentioned, together with the ordinary revenues of the state, will be sufficient to answer the necessities of the kingdom in these times, his Majesty graciously invites the States, according to the 47th section of the form of Government, to chuse certain persons of the three orders to direct the affairs of the Bank, with whom his Majesty may deliberate upon the means to be used in certain cases, and in which some secrecy is necessary.

"4thly, That the States, by the measures they take, with regard to the Bank, put it in a condition, the sooner the better, to assist in restoring Money affairs to some order, in a manner consistent with the laws.

"The States will agree with his Majesty, that the situation of the kingdom requires, and that the wishes of the whole country are, that this Diet, which has now lasted fourteen months, to the great expence of the kingdom, may speedily come to an end: And, as the King is highly desirous, in these difficult times, to ease his faithful subjects at least in this respect, it is his Majesty's pleasure, that the States take these points into consideration immediately, in order that he may receive their report upon them, within fourteen days; within which time they will also find opportunities to draw up the final resolution of the Diet."

In consequence of these his Majesty's propositions, the Four Orders resolved,—That the deputation of revenues and expences, and that of the bank, shall immediately make the project of the contributions mentioned in the first and second points, and give their report about the third and fourth.

It was also proposed in the House of Nobles, and agreed to by the other orders,—that all the Four Orders should wait on his Majesty, with a deputation of 120 persons, to return thanks for his Majesty's paternal care, by which the nation has been restored to its true liberty, and to desire that a Medal may be struck in commemoration of this happy event.

As soon as the propositions were read, all the new Senators, who were in town, took the oaths of their office.

The King having appointed Count Horn to be one of the new Senators, he took his place in the senate yesterday.

His Majesty has sent all the members of the old senate, letters of dismission, and nominated others in their room, two of whom are reserved in Petto.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

It is remarked as no good presage of his present Swedish Majesty's views against the freedom of his country, that they have been obliged to elect a new secret committee in that kingdom, most of the members of the old having withdrawn themselves; and that there was not one senator present at his pretended absolution from his coronation oath, and the late forced revolution. The truth is, that the great men in Sweden seem to have too much public spirit to assist in any such horrid proceedings, and therefore, that they might not be guilty of parricide to their country, have purposely withdrawn till a favourable opportunity shall recur of nobly avenging her wrongs.

The late attempt of the King of Sweden upon the liberties of his subjects, it is supposed, will prove him a second Phaeton; and while it seems to exalt him to a great height, only serve to tumble him from that seat, in which, but for his lawless lust of power, he might have directed the chariot of the state with ease and quietness.

The current of despotic power seems to be taking its rounds. From the German dominions it is flowed into Denmark, and from thence to Sweden; the next stage is England. May that dreadful current be long repelled by the British ramparts!

The latest advices from Stockholm say, that every thing is in the greatest confusion there, many of the principal nobility and clergy, and even some of the general officers of the first rank having absented themselves; it is added, that the army, consisting of sixteen battalions of infantry, and four regiments of cavalry, at present form a circle round that capital, in order, as well to intimidate the inhabitants, as to prevent any more persons of weight and influence to make their escape.

Private accounts from Copenhagen say, that the greatest military preparations, known for many years, were making in that capital; the true object of which, it is said, is the defence of his Danish Majesty's German dominions.

An express is just arrived from Madrid, by which we learn, that the place of prime minister, on account of the ill state of the Sieur Grimaldi's health, is declared vacant, and that the Prince Massareno, late Ambassador at London, is expected to fill that important office.

Sir Robert Murray Keith will set out on his embassy to the Court of Vienna, the latter end of next week.

It is said that Mr. Fordyce will surrender to the commissioners on Saturday next; and it is remarkable, that the debts of that partnership, which have been hitherto represented to be 550,000 l. do not exceed 160,000 l.

A letter from Amsterdam mentions, that some thousand barrels of gunpowder are now buying up there to be shipped on board Dutch trasports, for the service of the Grand Signior.

SEPTEMBER 12.

It is now whispered in some places, where court news is now generally canvassed over, that the Queen of Denmark will not come to England, but return again to Copenhagen: The Monarch, her husband, has signified several things in his own dominions, and also given it to be understood here, that a reunion would be very agreeable to him, and it is certain it will be perfectly so to the majority of his subjects. Whether our King, her brother, will acquiesce in such a measure, is what is most doubted; yet, if the frequent visits of Baron Dieden to St. James's, of late, denote any thing particular, we may pronounce that the Queen Matilda will be restored to her former dignity.

The first consequences of the late revolution in Sweden, relative to its measures towards foreign powers, it is imagined, will be a formal demand of a restitution of the German dominions, wrested from that kingdom by the Danes in the latter part of the reign of Charles the Twelfth, part of which (Bremen and Verden) the then King of Denmark sold for a sum of money to George the First.

Private letters from Paris affirm, that not less than four hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, has been remitted to his Swedish Majesty by the Court of Versailles within these last four months.

Nothing can be more alarming to the reflecting part of mankind than the revolutions which have taken place, and are now well known to be agitating on many parts of the continent; for as examples are prevalent with all ranks of people, who can say what constitution is secure from innovations, if not absolute annihilation.

We are assured by a reputable correspondent, that Lord Townshend, as soon as his successor arrives in Dublin, will be declared Master-General of the Ordnance; which appointment, it is believed by many, will occasion a subordinate vacancy in that department.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Extract of a letter to Prince Gallitzin, Chamberlain, and Envoy extraordinary from the Empress of Russia to the Republic of the United Provinces, dated Warsaw, August 20.

"I have this morning received a courier from Count Orlow, dispatched from Foczany, where the congress sits, with the agreeable news, that the difficulties at the opening of the conferences are entirely removed on both sides, so that the ministers plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties have continued their conferences the 7th, 10th, and 12th of this month, without any interruption. They commonly begin at eight o'clock in the morning, and end at noon. The Ottoman plenipotentiaries are greatly applauded, as they are neither haughty nor obstinate. The duration of the armistice to the 21st of September, N. S. has been fixed by acts solemnly signed. It is agreed, that the ministers of the courts of Vienna and Berlin shall not assist at the conferences, but that they shall be punctually informed of every thing that passes. The points that are to be the basis of the negociating, and of the peace, have been communicated in writing. The ministers of the Porte have accepted them, and seem to approve of them. We shall soon see their answer, which they are likely to give in writing. By all this it seems probable that peace is not far off."

The affairs of Sweden with Denmark are said to have cooperated more strongly in favour of the young Queen of Denmark, than all the most pressing intreaties of that Princess; and we are now told that a proper place is fixing on for her residence in England.

There was a report yesterday, that the Swedish Envoy at this court, had been told, by order of his Majesty, that his attendance at St. James's would be dispensed with till further orders. Whether this is true or false, it is certain that our court, as being that of a free King, ought to give some public testimony of the abhorrence in which they hold the recent proceedings of the young tyrant, who is making himself absolute in Germany.

The recent revolution in Sweden speaks forcibly to all governments which are blessed with free constitutions.—It teaches them, that however solemnly and sincerely a Prince binds himself to observe the laws, he will never scruple to break the ties of his oath and honour when a fair opportunity offers; a free people, therefore, ought to be ever on their watch, and to trust rather to their own vigilance and virtue for security of their freedom, than to the honour and virtue of their Princes.

A HINT.—The present King of Sweden is, of his house, the first native Prince who has governed that kingdom, accordingly, when he mounted the throne, he boasted greatly of his being a native, of his patriotism, and of his love of freedom.—There is another country in Europe whose King is also a first native Prince, and who, on his mounting the throne also boasted greatly of being a native, and all that—let this people look to themselves, and beware of similar consequences.

It is said the secretaryship to the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was offered to the Hon. Mr. Charles Fox, and refused.

No foreigner, we hear, ever went out of this kingdom loaded with so many rich presents as Prince Masserano. This shews that the Spaniard's good opinion must be bought before we have it.

MOLDAVIA, *Aug.* 25. The first conference at the congress at Foczany, was held on the 1st of this month, and the second on the 4th. All the circumstances promise the best success to peace. The first Minister and Plenipotentiary of the Porte, Osman Effendi, opened the congress with a most moving and elegant speech, which ended thus:

"My master, the Grand Sultan, whom I have the honour to represent here, recommended to me emphatically to take no other measure, in this my great and important office, than according to the fear of the Great Creator, and according to the love of mankind, and the most sacred laws of nations; and if ye, noble Christians, have the same sentiments, if you have the same aims, I hope we shall agree very easily. Let then peace, tranquility, and toleration reign among mankind, and let the private passions of individuals no more consume many hundred thousands of our fellow creatures; let Virtue be our guide, and Peace its success!"

The covering guard, destined for the protection of each party, consists of 500 men; the Turks are commanded by Mahomet Zomar, and the Russians by Col. Peterson, an Englishman.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

His Majesty has ordered a particular account of the state of the army in America to be made out with all possible speed, and to be laid before him.

Lord Chatham has not been so free from the gout these many years, as he has been within the last twelve months, and his friends therefore hope, that he will be able to attend his parliamentary duty next winter.

We hear that Lord Chatham was acquainted with the late revolution in Sweden, some time before the intelligence arrived at St. James's to that purport. So long since as the latter end of July, it is said, he hinted to a friend about an approaching change in the government of Sweden. It is certain that this noble patriot has now a better knowledge of the affairs of every court in Europe, and of their intentions, than any man in this kingdom, and yet so little deference is paid to his opinion by those in power.

The two Secretaries of state have had, during the course of this week, several conferences with his Majesty, on some extraordinary intelligence that has been received from Stockholm and Berlin.

Advices from Stockholm mention, that a large body of men has appeared in arms in some of the northern provinces, but as they have not yet committed any outrages, their designs are not known.

We learn from Copenhagen, that Prince Frederic, the King's brother, has lately set out for the court of Berlin, on what account is not publicly known.

They write from Vienna, that the Emperor had lately given orders for mustering all the men fit to bear arms in the hereditary dominions; and that proper offices were opened to enrol their names, occupations, &c.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, August 29.

"We hear that the State is accused of having accepted of pensions from foreign powers, in order to limit the rights and power of the King.

"It is said that our Court demands the Stift Bremen and Brewer Verden, from the Court of Hanover, a district of land about a hundred miles in length, which begins about six miles from Hamburgh, and goes on the whole river of Elbe, quite to the river Weser. This territory brings in about 300,000 l. per annum, and is able to keep 20,000 men; and the possessor has it also in his power to stop the commerce of Holland, England, and France, with the greatest part of Germany, by stopping the navigation of the rivers Elbe and Weser."

The success and regularity with which the late revolution in Sweden was affected, shows it to have been no work of chance, but the result of a deliberate and well-digested plan. If some says true, about ten years has been employed in it, though it was reserved for his present Swedish Majesty to accomplish.

CRACOVIA *(in Corsica) Aug.* 3. Some peasants of the village of Pianello, having a trifling quarrel together last Tuesday, two of them fell on a young man, and, giving him eleven stabs with their stillettoes, left him for dead. A Priest, who was of the same party with (and very possibly a relation of) the aggressor, coming by, the wounded man desired to be confessed by him. The Priest replied, with the greatest coolness, "Hold! I will give you extreme unction;" and, taking up a large stone, struck him with it on his breast, and thereby put an end to his life. A detachment of the regiment of Royal Italians were immediately sent to apprehend the offenders, but they have as yet only taken the priest, and one other of the accomplices. This priest, though 87 years of age, and nearly worn down with infirmities, behaves with most astonishing boldness; which shews to what a height the ancient Corsicans carry their animosity and revenge.

COPENHAGEN *(Capital of Denmark) Aug.* 23. The preparations for war are still continued here. The Island, and Ebenezer, of 60 guns each, are fitting out, in order to join the Wilhelmina-Carolina, likewise of 60 guns. The two advice boats which put to sea on Saturday last in the evening, are sailed, one to the Sound, and the other to the Baltick. Their commanders have sealed orders, which they are not to open 'till within a certain latitude. The object of General Huth's journey to Norway, is to survey the fortifications. Fourteen thousand musquets are now ordered there, together with all sorts of military stores; and thirty field-pieces are coming here from Rendsbourg. New arms are likewise given to all the regiments here in garison.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Some news, which arrived from America the beginning of last week, occasioned we hear a messenger to be instantly dispatched to the Earl of Hillsborough in Ireland.

The death of the French Ambassador at Constantinople, was occasioned by a blow he received with a club from one of the

mob at a riot, when he was going to the Council on the firſt of Auguſt.

On Saturday at twelve o'clock Mr. Fordyce the banker, ſurrendered himſelf to his commiſſion of bankruptcy at Guildhall, when he appeared quite calm, compoſed and ſerene.

The benevolent temper of the Engliſh nation never appeared more ſtrongly than at Mr. Fordyce's examination laſt Saturday. Calumniated as he had been in all the public prints, the moment he ſhewed himſelf only intentionally upright, reſentment gave way to commiſeration; his misfortunes even added dignity to his character, and the very rabble grumbled pity, as Pierre expreſſes it, with a degree of warmth that did credit to their general humanity.

At Stockholm, on the 18th of Auguſt, an attempt was made to ſeize the King; but the Baron Ruddeck, who was at the head of the plan, ran out in the ſtreets, when the King was at the Senate, crying out, brother Swedes, to arms! if not, your liberty is loſt! Inſtead of being joined, he was quickly arreſted and ſecured; as alſo a number of others.

By letters from Rotterdam, dated September 7, we learn, by a Dutch Eaſt-Indiaman juſt arrived there, that one of the Engliſh Eaſt-India company's magazines lately blew up at Trincomopoly, by which accident upwards of one hundred Europeans, and 300 Aſiatics were deſtroyed.

Letters from Berlin mention, that the King of Pruſſia is ſo weakened by repeated attacks of the gout, that he is not able to ſit on horſeback.

We hear that petitions have lately been delivered to government, from ſome merchants trading up the Mediterranean, complaining of the loſſes they daily ſuffer by the piratical ſtates of Barbary, whoſe Corſairs make prizes of Britiſh veſſels under the ſlighteſt pretences.

Orders were ſent yeſterday, for a third rate man of war, and two frigates to ſail immediately for the Mediterranean, to reinforce the fleet of obſervation in that ſea.

We hear from Sutherland in Scotland, that the Ship Adventure, Capt. Smith, ſailed from Loch Erribol on Sunday the 19th inſt. with upwards of 200 paſſengers for North-Carolina, emigrants from the ſhire of Sutherland.

The large doſe of 39 pills, commonly taken by the Clergy, having diſagreed with many ſtomachs, and the complaint occaſioned by them growing every day more ſerious and general, ſome of our moſt eminent practitioners have examined their compoſition, in which many groſs adulterations of the medicine preſcribed by the Divine Phyſician have been diſcovered. From this circumſtance it is hoped, the practice of the church, in directing thoſe pills to be ſwallowed by every Clergyman in almoſt every caſe, will ſoon be diſcontinued.—The pills, though gilded, are extremely bitter to the taſte, and are of very hard digeſting.

SEPTEMBER 18.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the 40,000l. ordered to be immediately paid off for a brother by a Great Perſonage, muſt be paid out of the public treaſure, and is deſirous to know, what public ſervices have been the cauſe of involving the debtor to ſo great a degree; unleſs a public ſpirit, not vicious extravagance, ſhall appear to have been the inducement, this meaſure muſt be deemed a miſapplication of ſo much of the national treaſure, and occaſion a tractable and complaiſant majority to make good another immenſe deficiency in the civil liſt. The late illuſtrious Duke of Cumberland always employed hundreds of people in neceſſary works and royal improvements, patroniſed ſeveral branches of manufactures, as well as uſeful inventions, at a vaſt expence, and yet we do not hear that he ever was in the leaſt aſſiſted by any occaſional grant or donation.

Extract of a letter from Inverary in Scotland, Sept. 12.

"On Monday night we had the moſt dreadful rain and flood, by which large trees were tore up that had ſtood 100 years, and numbers of bridges ſwept away: the military roads were rendered entirely impaſſable for any carriage, by the amazing torrents tumbling from the mountains, which nothing could withſtand. Luckily a repairing party of ſoldiers were in the neighbourhood, who are now buſy in opening the communication to Tarber, and ſecuring the bridges that remain. The great bridge upon the military road over the water of Aray, and three ſmaller ones in Glenary, are entirely carried away; and both the great bridges at the head of Lochlong are greatly damaged. In ſhort, it is impoſſible to repreſent the deva[illegible] hereabout, occaſioned by that terrible flood: In the Duke of Argyll's policy, all his Grace's caſcades, bridges, and bulwarks, are entirely deſtroyed."

Extract of a letter received by Prince Gallitzin, at the Hague, dated Leghorn, Aug. 28.

"The affairs of Ali Bey do not appear to be in ſo bad a ſituation as they were generally thought to be. I have juſt converſed with a Monk who is in the Lazaretto, and came lately from Egypt; and he aſſures me, that when he left that place, Ali-Bey was encamped within a few miles of Acri, at the head of 30,000 men, and that he enliſted recruits daily, propoſing, with the aſſiſtance of his friend the Shiek of Acri, to endeavour to recover Aleppo, where the people wiſh for his coming, becauſe ſince his retreat from thence, nothing but diſorders have prevailed. If this is true, the Porte cannot draw from thoſe quarters neither recruits or money, &c.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated Sept. 11.

"According to advices from Vienna, the Imperial Court is not very well pleaſed that Ruſſia and the Porte are unwilling to admit her Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the conferences held at the congreſs of Foczany, which ſhe conſiders as a kind of diſtruſt entertained by thoſe powers of her mediation; but as the Miniſter of the court of Berlin is treated in the ſame manner, ſhe is in ſome meaſure conſoled, though ſhe cannot conceal her diſcontent on the occaſion. Theſe letters add, that it is generally thought the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia will have a freſh interview to conſer together, both on the affairs of Poland, and on the refuſal to admit their Miniſters to the conferences."

STOCKHOLM, *Auguſt* 25. On the 19th inſtant, the day appointed by his Majeſty for the officers of the guards to take the oath of fidelity to his Majeſty, and ſupport the late revolution, the commanding officer excuſed himſelf by ſaying, "That he had already ſworn to the States to maintain the conſtitution." Two other officers followed his example; and among the corps of artillery his Majeſty alſo met with much oppoſition. Count Heſſenſtein expreſſed his obligation by the oath he had taken, from which, he ſaid, he could not be abſolved but by the States, to whom he had taken it, and in whom reſided the ſovereignty. Their officers were obliged to ſurrender their ſwords.

HAGUE, (*Holland*) *Sept.* 12. Although we had flattered ourſelves that the difference ſubſiſting between this Republic and the Emperor of Morocco, would ſpeedily be adjuſted to mutual ſatisfaction; it is now ſaid, that according to all appearances, ſo far from an accommodation, an open rupture is expected between the two powers, inaſmuch as the Barbary Prince demands, it is ſaid of the States-General ſuch exorbitant preſents as they will never grant. He modeſtly inſiſts on having ſix new built frigates, furniſhed with all neceſſary rigging, artillery, and ammunition, and that they ſhall be brought into one of his ports. As in granting his extravagant demand, it would put him in a condition to do ſtill more miſchief than he can do at preſent, it is believed their High Mightineſſes will immediately confirm and equip ſix frigates, and perhaps more, to be made uſe of againſt the people of Morocco; and that they will endeavour to perſuade the courts of Madrid and Liſbon to make it a common cauſe with the Republic, and join ſome of their ſhips of war with hers, to bring the Emperor of Morocco to reaſon, and make him lay aſide his arrogant demands.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19.

It is imagined the town will fill very early this winter, as there is much miniſterial buſineſs on the carpet; and, if we may credit report, great ſtorms are collecting in the political horizon.

This day Mr. Fordyce attended in the Court of Common Pleas to paſs examination under the joint commiſſion of bankruptcy. The court was fuller than ever was known on ſuch an occaſion.

A letter from Holland ſays, "A rupture is likely to ſucceed to the differences lately ariſen between the Dutch and Swedes, a report being current here, that the King of Sweden had, by an edict of council, ordered all the Dutch ſubjects to leave Swediſh Pomerania."

It was currently reported this day, that the King of Sweden was aſſaſſinated in his palace, by two of his guards, on Sunday ſe'nnight.

We learn from Stockholm, that Prince Charles, his Swediſh Majeſty's brother, had marched lately at the head of 3000 men, where they are deſigned for it is not yet publicly known.

They write from the Hague, that the States have recalled their Ambaſſador from Stockholm.

They write from Copenhagen, that orders have lately been iſſued for raiſing 3000 men, to man the fleet which is now fitting out there.

We hear that Lord Harcourt has been declared in Council, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for near three months paſt, tho' his appointment has not been announced in the Gazette. We learn likewiſe through the ſame channel, that his Majeſty is perfectly pleaſed and ſatisfied with Lord Townſhend's ſervices and adminiſtration; and that the impoſſibility of that Nobleman's complying with his engagements of laſt winter, is the true reaſon of his recal. In fine, this meaſure is purely at his own requeſt.

A correſpondent obſerves that all the crowned heads in Europe ſeem as if they had entered into a combination againſt the liberties of mankind.

There is not the leaſt foundation for the report of the Admiralty board decreaſing our Naval Force; on the contrary, new manœuvres are daily practiſing in the ſeveral dock-yards of this kingdom.

If Mr. Wilkes ſhould be choſen Lord Mayor, one laughable circumſtance muſt ariſe—he will be preſented to the Lord Chancellor, and the Chancellor will ſay, that his Majeſty *approves* of the choice of his citizens.

The report of a ſquadron being intended for the Baltic ſeems to be confirmed, but with this difference, that it is to conſiſt of ſix ſhips only, and is intended merely for a fleet of obſervation.

A patent has been applied for by a perſon who has diſcovered a compoſition for the ſheathing of ſhips, which being immerſed ſome time in water, acquires the hardneſs of ſtone. Experiments have been made on two ſhips, which it is ſaid, have fully proved the inventor's allegation.

A correſpondent informs us, that there is no ſecretary yet ſettled to go with Lord Harcourt, and that Mr. Charles Fox's refuſing it, has greatly puzzled the Miniſtry.

Letters from Copenhagen ſay, that from the frequent and long conferences which the Queen Dowager holds with the leaders of her party, and the almoſt continual diſpatch and return of couriers to and from her palace, it is conjectured ſome grand political manœuvre is in agitation, which will make ample recompence for the late half-executed plan for ſecuring the reverſion of the Daniſh throne to her own ſon.

Upon a moderate computation, no leſs than 100,000l. ſterling, annually, is paid to Sweden, and other Northern parts of Europe, for bar-iron only, which may be entirely ſaved by proper encouragement to thoſe American colonies which we have acquired with ſo much expence of blood and treaſure.

It appears, ſays a correſpondent, by the accounts lately publiſhed in the public papers, which have not yet been denied, that there are at this time upwards of 300 Britiſh ſubjects now priſoners in Spaniſh ports.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Sunday evening, in conſequence of a perfect reconciliation being eſtabliſhed between the Duke of Glouceſter and Cumberland, the latter, with his Dutcheſs, paid a viſit to the former at Cranburne Lodge, where they ſtaid for ſome time.

The Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to the 29th inſtant, will, we hear, be prorogued to Tueſday the 24th of November next, then to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

John Ramſey, a ſeaman, who left the Havannah the 25th of laſt May, where he had been priſoner ſeven years, arrived at Liverpoole about a fortnight ſince, and ſays he left forty-ſeven Engliſhmen priſoners in that place beſides two commanders.

Yeſterday ſome advices, ſaid to be of importance, arrived at St. James's, from M. Ernelt, our Charge des Affairs at the court of Copenhagen.

Lord North, we hear, is determined to admit no changes in adminiſtration, while he continues at the head of it, being convinced, that fluctuating councils are as dangerous as weak ones, he having abundant reaſon to be ſatisfied with his preſent colleagues in the government.

A reſolution has been lately taken to keep up a ſtanding army of 30,000 men in Hanover, to be ready againſt any ſudden emergency.—This cauſes much ſpeculation.

A ſquadron of men of war, completely manned, with ſix months proviſion on board, are conſtantly to be kept at Spithead, to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice, whereſoever occaſion may require.

It is ſaid, that had Mr. Fordyce been only able to maintain his ground till now, he muſt have neceſſarily acquired half a million of money by the fall of India ſtock. But his web was ſo finely ſpun, that it cracked prematurely, and left him a beggar, where he expected to be the wealthieſt man in the kingdom.

Some advices from Berlin mention, that the King of Pruſſia has lately laid claim to ſome places of Swediſh Pomerania, as part of his hereditary right.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in public character, to his brother in London, dated at St. Jago de Compoſtella, in Galicia, ten leagues from Corunna, July 17, 1772.

"At half an hour paſt one o'clock yeſterday morning a furious tempeſt aroſe, which began at Padron, a league to the weſtward of this place, when we heard a terrible clap of thunder, which was ſucceeded by a frightful noiſe, accompanied by a furious ſhower of hail ſtones, which immediately broke all the tiles and window glaſs of the houſes here, inſomuch that the buildings of this place are damaged to the amount of a million and an half of royals. During the tempeſt there was a cloud moved northward, which laſted ten minutes in its tranſit, and carried a globe of fire in its center that caſt out great flames, which made a continual illumination, and cauſed a light ſufficient to have read the ſmalleſt print by, but, by good fortune, it all diſſipated before it came to the ground.

"The trees remained ſhattered and without leaves, the fields and gardens are ruined, but we are now acquainted that all the country is deſtroyed from this place to Carral.

"The ſmalleſt hail ſtones that fell were as big as eggs, and the largeſt as big as oranges, and weighed a pound, and ſome were found that weighed a pound and an half."

SEPTEMBER 23.

By a letter from Copenhagen, dated September 8, we learn, that ſince the revolution in Sweden, no leſs than four couriers from Madrid have paſſed through Copenhagen in their way to Stockholm. By the ſame authentic advices we alſo are authoriſed to inform our readers, that Monſieur Peymann, Engineer General to his Daniſh Majeſty, had actually ſet out from Copenhagen for Jutland, in order to take an exact ſurvey of the two capital fortreſſes there, and to make ſeveral important additions to their fortification. Theſe two fortreſſes are called Fridrica and Fladtrand. Orders are likewiſe iſſued to provide theſe fortreſſes with every thing neceſſary, in the ſame manner as if a war had been formally proclaimed.

From Ireland we hear, that they are apprehenſive of more dangerous diſturbances in that kingdom the enſuing winter, than any that have yet happened. The omen is, the innumerable hands in all branches, out of employ. If this is what they ground their fears upon, we have as much reaſon to be apprehenſive of bad conſequences, on this ſide the water.

Lord Cathcart gives the higheſt accounts of the riſing ſplendor and growing greatneſs of the Ruſſian court and Empire. The magnificence of that, and the power of this, he ſays, will in a very ſhort time eclipſe that of any ſtate in Europe. He thinks it not improbable, that this ſuperiority may take place even in the reign of the preſent Empreſs (of whoſe ſurpriſing talents his Lordſhip is aſtoniſhingly laviſh in the praiſe) if her life is extended but to the common courſe of nature.

The following removes and promotions, it is ſaid, are determined on for America, viz. Edward Manwarring, Eſq; to be Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at New Haven, in the room of George Mills, Eſq; who is to be the eſtabliſhed Clerk of exports and imports at Boſton, in the room of Mr. Thomas Irving, advanced to the Collectorſhip of Quebec, in the room of Andrew Ainſlee, Eſq; who is to be a Commiſſioner at Boſton, in the room of John Robinſon, Eſq; nominated to the office of Chief Juſtice in Eyre, for the new colony of Wales, going on upon the Ohio. William Kemble, Eſq; to be Inſpector General at New-York, in the room of John Williams, Eſq; appointed to be Collector of the Cuſtoms at Salem, in the room of John Fiſher, Eſq; who is to be advanced to the Collectorſhip of Boſton, in the room of Thomas Harriſon, Eſq; who, on account of age and infirmities, reſigns the employment.

The following are the Judges appointed in the commiſſion ſent to Newport, in Rhode-Iſland, who are to report their proceedings to his Majeſty, viz. Joſeph Wanton, Eſq; Governor of Rhode-Iſland; Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the province of New-York; Frederick Smyth, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the province of New-Jerſey; Peter Oliver, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court eſtabliſhed at Boſton. Any three of them are empowered to act.

An additional ſalary of 100l. per annum is ordered to be paid to all his Majeſty's Conſuls in foreign parts.

The marriage of the Duke of Glouceſter with Lady Waldegrave is no longer problematical; it is abſolutely declared, and the officers of the Duke's houſhold have already kiſſed her Royal Highneſs's hand in her new character.

It is reported, that in conſequence of the Duke of Glouceſter's acknowledging his marriage, and giving orders for his Lady to be acknowledged as Dutcheſs of Glouceſter, he has been forbid the Court, and both the brothers are now on the ſame footing.

We hear, that the Lord Chamberlain has been ordered to give notice to the nobility and gentry of the Court, that thoſe who viſit the two diſcarded Princes, muſt not be ſurpriſed if they were not well received in the circle.

Diſpatches are now preparing in order to be ſent to the Governors and Commanders in America, and the Weſt-Indies.

Orders are ſtuck up at the War-Office for all perſons (commiſſioned and private) abſent from regiments on duty in the Weſt-Indies and America, to join them without delay.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, September 25.

"According to letters from Hanover, the Hereditary Princeſs of Brunſwick hath quitted Georde and is returned to Brunſwick, having ſtayed ſeveral weeks with Queen Carolina Matilda of Denmark, her ſiſter. It ſaid, that on the 30th inſtant, her Majeſty will ſet out for Zell to paſs the winter there."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Eaſt-Indies, dated Triconopoly, February 18, 1772.

"The laboratory, where they were drying powder, was the firſt that took fire, and immediately communicated itſelf to the great magazine, by which the lower part of the artillery barracks, all the ſtore-houſes, artillery park, and ſome adjoining houſes, were entirely deſtroyed. There is a very large breach made in the Nabob's garden wall, and ſtones of a prodigious ſize thrown into the palace, and other places, to a vaſt diſtance. The company has ſuſtained a very great loſs, 340 of 0 ball cartridges having blown up, all the gun carriages being deſtroyed, almoſt all the ſtands of arms, tumbrils, &c.—But what is worſt of all, and cannot be replaced, is, the loſs of the brave fellows, 102 Europeans being killed and wounded."

SEPTEMBER 26.

It is reported that the King of Denmark has made a demand of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, of a ſtipulated number of troops, which by treaty ſhe was to furniſh him with, whenever the Swedes entered Norway with an army, which is ſaid now to be the caſe.

Some letters from Liſbon mention, that the King of Portugal has publiſhed a manifeſto, prohibiting all commercial intercourſe between his ſubjects and thoſe of France.

The ſtruggle for the city chair ſeems to be greater at preſent than for ſome years paſt, but the bets are greatly in favour of Mr. Wilkes at preſent.

It is thought that ſome regulations will be made on the meeting of Parliament, that will reſtrain the reigning evil of paper circulation.

We hear, yeſterday ſe'nnight was the day on which the marriage of the Duke of Glouceſter was declared in council.

OCTOBER 1.

The Lords Lyttleton, Temple, and Camden, have been obſerved to have courted each other's company lately with uncommon aſſiduity. Their Lordſhips, particularly the two former, have often very long conferences together.

Lord Mansfield has interceded very ſtrongly with a Great Perſonage in favour of the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland; and his Lordſhip's endeavours to reconcile the family differences now ſubſiſting, have been ſeconded by ſeveral perſons of great influence with his Majeſty.

It is reported that the Duke of Mecklenburg, alarmed at the progreſs of the Swediſh and Daniſh troops, which ſurround his dominions, has applied to the Courts of London and Peterſburgh, for their performance of the guarantee treaty ſubſiſting between them.

A letter from Hamburgh, dated Sept. 18, concludes thus; "This day a report prevailed on the 'Change, that a revolution had taken place in Norway; the inhabitants of which inſiſt, that they will be under the government of Sweden."

OCTOBER 2.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, Auguſt 22.

"This day a terrible fire broke out here, and continued burning all the next day. Three thouſand houſes, which made three parts of the city, were deſtroyed; from 3 to 4000 ſhops, 16 moſques, 12 caravanſeras, 7 baynios, 9 Synagogues, and 8 public markets have been all conſumed; a large quantity of corn, 4000 ſacks of rice, and 150 bales of coffee, have been

loft in the conflagration. The whole loft is computed at twenty millions of dollars. It did not effect the Engliſh quarter."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, September 25.

"Letters received here from Hamburgh adviſe, that the late revolution in Sweden has excited the attention of the Court of Peterſburgh; and a report prevails that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has given orders for 25000 men to march immediately into Finland; but motives which have induced her Imperial Majeſty to take this ſtep remain a myſtery."

The King of Pruſſia has taken poſſeſſion of the diſtrict of Great Poland, ſituate between the Drage and the Netze, as well as of the country of Pruſſia and Pomerania on both ſides of the Viſtula which the crown of Poland has hitherto held under the name of Poliſh Pruſſia, except the cities of Thorn and Dantzick.

The Cabinet council did not break up yeſterday till after four o'clock: It is rumoured it was in conſequence of ſome intentions againſt Denmark.

OCTOBER 3.

At cloſing the books of the poll this day for Lord Mayor, the numbers were, for Mr. Alderman Halifax, in the whole, 1588; Shakeſpear, 1441; Wilkes, 1381; and Townſend, 1381.

Mr. Bilicliffe, an old fat member of the joiners company, voted againſt Mr. Wilkes, and ſingly for Mr. Halifax. He was very noiſy in the hall, and ſaid he hoped Mr. Wilkes would behave better to him as Lord Mayor, although he hoped he never would be ſo, than as a maſter of joiners company; "for (added he) at Mr. Alderman Wilkes's ladies feaſt at our hall, he helped the ladies to the niceſt parts of the turtle, and only ſent me bad bits."

Advices from Copenhagen mention, that the fleet which has been fitting out there is ſoon to ſail for the Mediterranean.

The lateſt accounts from Copenhagen adviſe, that vaſt preparations are making for war, in order to retrieve the honour of the Daniſh arms. All the military arrangements are ſettled, the troops are in motion, and the navy is augmenting with great expedition.

We learn from Hamburgh, that a great number of recruits are now raiſing there for the ſervice of the King of Pruſſia.

Advices are received, that the French are drawing together a conſiderable force on the coaſt of Brittany, and are arming ſeveral ſhips for ſea.

The Superviſorſhip ſcheme to India, is as was predicted ſome weeks ago, laid aſide till the opinion of Parliament is known; and we now hear, that the government determine to take ſuch a part in the buſineſs of the Eaſt, as will give meaſures a chance at leaſt of effectuality.

It is ſaid that a very conſiderable naval force will, towards the end of next month, depart for America; part of which is to cruize on the banks of Newfoundland, and the other Southward as far as the Gulph of Florida.

It is ſaid that application has been made to a Great Perſonage, that no Engliſh ſubjects may be permitted to join the colony to be ſettled on the Miſſiſippi.

OCTOBER 5.

Three great evils now threaten the nation: 1. Europe being on the eve of a general war: Great-Britain, notwithſtanding Lord North's prophecy, muſt be drwn into the general vortex.

2. The Eaſt India Company, by the jobbing of the Directors, muſt break, and in the language of the eloquent Mr. Edmund Burke, cut off one of the nation's hands.

3. The Livery of London, regardleſs of the liberty of the preſs, and conſequently of general liberty, begin to forget what they owe to Mr. Alderman Wilkes. Till their charter is invaded, and their Magiſtrates impriſoned, they will not ſtir. With what face can they hence-forward preſent remonſtrances, or complain of corrupting in the Lower Houſe? The acceptance of a bribe of five guineas from a Pruſſian barber renders them totally contemptible.

The congreſs at Foczany is broke up. France has gained her end, and Europe is returned to the very ſituation in which it ſtood at the beginning of the negotiation with Spain. Sweden will take up arms againſt Ruſſia; Pruſſia and Poland, and France, will join the Confederacy, and the Turks will once more lift up their heads. Auſtria, Ruſſia and Pruſſia, foreſeeing this event, have ſeized upon parts of Poland, in order to make them, during the war, ſerve the ſame purpoſe at Saxony did in the laſt war with the King of Pruſſia.

The French and Spaniards are prepared to ſtrike a blow in both Indies. The former have not yet withdrawn their eight thouſand men from the Mauritius, nor the latter their fleet from the Havannah. Bengal and Jamaica are both in jeopardy; the one from its defenceleſs ſituation and the diſcontent of the Negroes; the other from the rapine of the Company's ſervants, and the gambling of the Directors.

OCTOBER 7.

By advices from Berlin we learn, that the Pruſſians are indefatigable in building fortreſſes, and putting garriſons in every place of conſequence in Poliſh Pruſſia.

It is reported that Lord Howe will ſhortly be appointed to the command of a ſquadron of obſervation to be ſtationed on the Coaſts of France and Spain.

We hear that a Great Perſonage has ſignified an inclination of permitting the Queen of Denmark to viſit this kingdom, but Lord Mansfield ſtill urges the impropriety of it.

We hear a certain illuſtrious heir apparent was in diſgrace a few days ago, for wiſhing, as he declared he did from his heart, that Wilkes might be Mayor.

We are told by recent letters from New-England, that the Proprietors of Iron Mines, both there and in Pennſylvania, are entering largely into the manufacture of Steel Wares, by means of many able artificers lately engaged from Birmingham.

The 2d ult. arrived at Plymouth, eight tranſports from the Downs, to take on board the 6th regiment, bound for the Weſt-Indies.

It is reported that Capt. Walter Nugent, a near relation of Lord Clive, was killed in a duel a few days ſince in Ireland.

OCTOBER 8.

The contents of the budget for the enſuing year, are expected to give the greateſt ſatisfaction, as, we hear, Lord North is aſſiſted in forming it by ſome of the firſt perſonages in the kingdom.

A number of perſons of rank and fortune are now making application to government, for grants of lands near the Miſſiſippi.

An Ambaſſador extraordinary is ſoon expected here from Warſaw, where ſome important negotiations are ſaid to be on the carpet for ſupporting the political balance in the north of Europe.

On the 29th of laſt month died, at his houſe in Dublin, Lord Lambert, Earl of Cavan, who is ſucceeded in his title and dignities by his Couſin German, Major General Richard Lambert, of the Foot Guards, now Earl of Cavan.

They write from Copenhagen, that the King has advanced 50,000 crowns, without intereſt, to the projectors of a ſcheme for erecting a foundary in Norway for cannon and mortars, and has agreed to take all that ſhall be caſt, even at a higher price than the propoſer demanded.

OCTOBER 9.

The reaſon why the Parliament is to meet earlier the approaching ſeſſion than uſual, is, that the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, which are now almoſt at an entire ſtop, may be diſcuſſed without loſs of time.

Lord North now enjoys the greateſt honours any commander ever poſſeſſed in this kingdom, as he is a Knight of the Garter, Chancellor of the firſt Univerſity in Europe, and Miniſter of State.

It is remarkable, that Lord Chatham, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Suffolk, and Lord North, were all educated at the little College of Trinity, in the Univerſity of Oxford.

It is much expected that Lord Camden will be ſoon appointed to ſome important office in the Adminiſtration, for he has lately been honoured with two viſits from Lord North.

A gentleman lately arrived from France ſays, that during the time he was at St. Maloe's no leſs than 12 veſſels arrived there with flour from North-America.

OCTOBER 10.

It is plainly enough to be ſeen, that a moſt vigorous war threatens Europe, from the North to the South; by which the States of Holland find themſelves highly embarraſſed.

There are letters from Gibraltar, by his Majeſty's ſhip the Scorpion, which give an account that a very ſtrong fleet of Spaniſh men of war was arrived there, and that they had landed within ſight of the garriſon 5000 ſoldiers; and that it was apprehended they had ſome deſign upon that place.

OCTOBER 13.

The Earl of Bute, we are told from very good authority, is now on a viſit to Lord Camden at his ſeat at Chiſſelhurſt, in Kent, where he has been for ſome days.

All the lateſt advices from Spain agree, that all the Spaniſh ſettlements in the South Seas are putting into a ſtate of defence with all poſſible diſpatch.

Advice is received, that the King of Pruſſia has taken poſſeſſion of Cracow, and placed a garriſon of 5000 men there to defend it for the King of Poland againſt his rebellious ſubjects: but the ſame advices ſay, it is apprehended that he has other deſigns in view.

Advices are ſaid to be received from Liſbon, that the caſtle of Eſtramadura in Spain, had revolted, and had murdered the Governor thereof, and that a body of troops had marched to prevent any further ill conſequences.

Bets were on Thurſday laid by a great man of Smyrna, that our aſſiſtance either by land or ſea would be demanded by four different powers on the continent.

On Saturday it was ſtrongly reported that there has been a revolution in another northern kingdom, and that the Potentate is abſolutely depoſed.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, October 5.

"We have juſt received advice in this city, from Copenhagen, that the Queen Dowager is juſt delivered of another political ſcheme, to advance her ſon Frederick to the throne; ſhe has got it propagated, that the King is inſane, and therefore it is very improper to truſt him with the reins of government any longer, and wants her ſon Frederick to be appointed Regent till the King is reſtored to his ſenſes. However, we further learn, that at the King's own deſire, he is to be examined with regard to his inſanity; and I doubt not but it will prove groundleſs; and I think he cannot better ſhow it, than by baniſhing her and her ſon out of the Kingdom, which is the only way of reſtoring peace and tranquility to that unhappy country."

ST. JAMES's, *October 9.* His Majeſty has appointed the right honourable Simon Earl of Harcourt, Lieutenant General and General Governor of his Majeſty's kingdom of Ireland.—The right honourable Lord Viſcount Stormont (now at the Court of Vienna) to be his Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Verſailles.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

On the 28th of September Meſſrs. Wilkes and Bull addreſſed the Liverymen of the city of London, on the expiration of their ſheriffalty.

The next day being Michaelmas, came on the election of a Lord-Mayor for the enſuing year.—A poll was demanded for Aldermen Halifax and Shakeſpeare, together with Aldermen Wilkes and Townſend.—The poll was continued to the 6th of October, when the numbers were,

For Mr. Alderman Wilkes,	— —	2301
Mr. Alderman Townſend,	——	2278
Mr. Alderman Halifax,	— —	2126
Mr. Alderman Shakeſpear,	——	1912

During the polling there were many altercations between the parties, which are too numerous and lengthy to reprint here.—On the 7th of October a ſcrutiny was demanded by Aldermen Halifax and Shakeſpear, againſt Aldermen Wilkes and Townſend; upon which Alderman Wilkes (and a gentleman in Alderman Townſend's name, who was out of town the whole of the time) demanded a ſcrutiny on their parts.—The declaration will not be made 'till the 28th of November.—The reaſon given for demanding a ſcrutiny is, that there are upwards of 300 bad votes on the ſide of Meſſrs. Wilkes and Townſend, and not above 100 on the other ſide.

It is a truth beyond contradiction, that there remained upwards of four hundred ſtaunch Wilkites who had not polled at the end of the poll. By this it is plain to a demonſtration, that the popular cauſe gains ground daily.

The committee at the Paul's Head are inceſſant in their labours, and they have made very important diſcoveries, particularly a body of no leſs than 25 voters of Halifax, all in a lump, who will be diſqualified.

The SPEECH *of Mr. Alderman* WILKES *to the* LIVERY *at* Guildhall.

"*Gentlemen, and brother Liverymen,*

"I WANT powers to expreſs the deep ſenſe I have of the diſtinguiſhed honour you have done me by a majority of your free ſuffrages. I find you are now, on the moſt frivolous pretexts, to be harraſſed by a ſcrutiny; but I know the event will only confirm the juſtice of the poll, and demonſtrate the fairneſs and honour of the proceedings of my friends during the whole election.

"The preſent Sheriffs, gentlemen, in the courſe of this election, have maintained a firmneſs and impartiality, which are the moſt pleaſing omens of a patriotic conduct for the whole year of their ſheriffalty.

"During the preſent conteſt a remarkable paper has been publiſhed relative to the liberty of the preſs, one of the great bulwarks of all our liberties. I find it authenticated by one of our own body, a Freeman of Pater-noſter-row, Mr. Thomas Evans. In that paper we are told, that a gentleman come into this city, and threatened the printer, in conſequence of his having publiſhed their minutes, that if he did not give up the perſon or perſons who favoured him with the proceedings of that committee, the Houſe of Commons would proceed againſt him with the utmoſt ſeverity. I rejoice, gentlemen, that the honeſt printer has not been frightened by ſo inſolent and illegal a menace; and I here declare, that he, and every other fellow-citizen, ſhall have the moſt ſpirited legal ſupport from me, both for his own private protection and ſecurity, and for the effectual puniſhment of every violater of the laws of our country, and the franchiſes of our city. While God continues me health to do my duty among you, the powers with which you have armed me, ſhall be exerted againſt every attempt of violence and injuſtice, even from the higheſt uſurped authority. Our rights, as conſtituents, to be fully informed of the proceedings of our repreſentatives in parliament, has been clearly demonſtrated, but the force of truth is not likely to prevail againſt men, loſt to all ſenſe of ſhame, even ſo attrociouſly wicked beyond the example of the moſt barbarous nations and times, as to corrupt the great fountain of public juſtice, by eraſing a judicial record, ſtill there hour held almoſt ſacred in every civiliſed country. I congratulate you, gentlemen, that you poſſeſs ſeveral excellent Magiſtrates, who in a good cauſe have the fortitude to meet the rage of a Senate, compoſed chiefly of hirelings and ſlaves. I wiſh I could rank your preſent chief Magiſtrate among that number; but as we have among us Magiſtrates of ability, firmneſs, and intrepidity, real and warm friends of the people, I am perſuaded that our liberties and franchiſes are ſafe againſt every hoſtile attack. The event muſt be happy, the defeat of deſpotiſm, the victory of the conſtitution.

"I can never, gentlemen, ſufficiently acknowledge the honour you have done me, by the unanimous reſolution of your entire approbation of my conduct during my paſt ſheriffalty. Permit me likewiſe, on this occaſion, thus publicly to return thanks to my late colleague. Through the whole courſe of the laſt year he has given repeated proofs of his ſteady attachment to the cauſe of liberty, and to the duties of his office. He has ſhared with me the various fatigues and difficulties inſeparable from our late charge. I have regularly experienced from him the moſt obliging readineſs to leſſen the weight of whatever was painful or oppreſſive, and to co-operate in every meaſure for the common welfare, and the good of this capital. Your private feelings, gentlemen, will, I am ſure, juſtify me in this public tribute of the gratitude I owe to ſo worthy a friend, and excellent a Magiſtrate as Mr. Alderman Bull."

A correſpondent obſerves, that the ambitious views of the King of Pruſſia ſeem to indicate that a general war is not at any very great diſtance, except the powers of Europe become tame ſpectators while this petty monarch diſmembers the great and once flouriſhing kingdom of Poland. He wiſhes for the peace of Europe, that this common diſturber of mankind may be moſt heartily humbled; and that inſtead of Poland, which ſeems at preſent to be deſerted by all the powers of Europe, the dominions of this haughty Prince may become the ſubject of partition amongſt the contending parties, which will be the only means of ſecuring to Europe the ſweets of a laſting peace.

Something more than common takes up the attention of the great people at the Weſt end of the town. At this time all the officers of ſtate ſeem in commotion.

We are informed that the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer has actually reſigned, and though it was expected he would be ſucceeded by Mr. Baron Smythe, yet we are now told the Attorney General will ſucceed him, and that Mr. Wedderburne will be appointed Attorney-General.

It is the general opinion of all the diſcerning, that Poland cannot be diſmembered without a continental war.

A violent ſtorm happened about the 25th of September, and a number of veſſels loſt on the coaſt of England; among which was a large ſhip of 300 tons burthen, name unknown, ſuppoſed to be laden with corn or flour, bound from Baltimore in America to Dublin: She was ſeen to drive on the banks of Arklow, with many people on board, and in a few minutes after diſappeared, and all periſhed.

The Cantelop, Captain Tobin, from the Grenades, was totally loſt on the Devonſhire coaſt. The Captain and all the crew, except one man, periſhed.

In the papers of September there are many pieces in vindication of the character of Lord Hillſborough, againſt the abuſes that have been caſt upon him *ſince* his reſignation.—"It is proved by facts, not party clamour, that every charge hitherto advanced againſt his Lordſhip was vague, idle, ill-founded, or abſurd. When in office, we may ſuppoſe envy, and a deſire of ſupplanting his Lordſhip might be the principal motives for thus beſpattering him; but *after* reſignation, after acting with a conſiſtency ſeldom to be met with amongſt Miniſters, after retiring ſooner than depart in the ſmalleſt tittle from patriotiſm, rectitude, and honour, *after* this there is a cruelty beyond expreſſion, in any writer, to attack a nobleman whoſe mind is Virtue in human form."

Charles-Town, Nov. 21, 1772.

The FRIENDS OF LIBERTY

Agreeable to the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION,

Who are Members, and particularly the Stewards,

Of the CLUB N°. 45,

The Meeting of which was adjourned to the Day whereon certain Advice ſhould be received of the intrepid Patriot

JOHN WILKES, Eſq;

Being advanced to the high Dignity of

LORD MAYOR of LONDON,

Are deſired to meet at Mr. HOLLIDAY's Tavern, at Six o'Clock THIS EVENING, to chooſe Stewards, and otherwiſe prepare, for the Celebration of their ſincere Joy upon ſo glorious and important an Event.

Public Notice will be given, when the News is received, of the Day appointed; and Tickets for Admiſſion may in the mean Time be had of JOSHUA LOCKWOOD, JOSEPH VERREL, and MARK MORRIS, three of the former Stewards, and at T. POWELL & Co's. Printing-Office, near the Exchange.

Rugeley's & Chateris

Acquaint their Friends, that they have removed to a Houſe a little without the Gate, late Mr. Lowndes's,

Where a large Aſſortment of Goods,

Proper for the Back-Country Trade, *is laid in*;

AND the BACK-SETTLERS may depend upon the Buſineſs being conducted there in the moſt equitable Manner, and the BEST PRICES will be given for all Kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Any Orders from their Cuſtomers in Town, ſent either to their Ware-Houſe a little without the Gate, or to a Store (N°. 12.) which they have on *Champany's* Wharf, or left at the Scale-Houſe on the ſaid Wharf, will be executed immediately (as they keep a Dray conſtantly going to and from Town) on their uſual low Terms.

On Wedneſday *the 23d of* December,

Will be SOLD at public Vendue,

At their STORE *in* BROAD-STREET,

A Great Variety of Brocade and figured Silks, Sattins, and Modes; Womens Sattin Petticoats; *Iriſh* Sheetings; faſhionable Broad Cloths, with Trimmings; and many other Articles: Which may be ſeen till the Day of Sale, from Ten o'Clock to One—and any of the Goods will be ſold at EIGHT for ONE *Caſh*. One beautiful Set of enamelled China—and two Sets of blue and white Ditto.

Turn to the laſt Page.

BASSETERRE (*St. Kitts*) OCTOBER 14.

BY letters from St. Vincent we hear, that a skirmish has happened between the Caraibs and a party of militia and regulars, in which several of the former were killed, as were also three grenadiers, and two mortally wounded, Mr. Robert Houston commanded the militia, which consisted of no more than twelve troopers.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 1.

By letters from Barbados, we learn that it was expected that Sir Francis Bernard would be appointed to that government.

Tuesday last arrived here Capt. Benjamin Beal, from St. Vincents in 27 days, by whom we have advice, that the troops from this place under Col. Dalrymple, also those from New-York, &c. were preparing for the expedition against the Indians on that Island, who were daily burning some of the plantations of the English, and frequently skirmishing with the soldiers: —That several had been killed on both sides; but that the troops could not proceed by reason of one ship that had not arrived from New-York, with part of the troops on board; some said that Governor Leybourn had not given orders to proceed: That a body of soldiers were marched to guard a narrow passage to prevent the Indians from coming from the mountains, where a large body of them were encamped: That the troops began to be sickly, Capt. Brabazon O'Hara of the 14th regiment died there, and seven or eight soldiers of that regiment.

NOVEMBER 16. We hear that Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. has lately had a large estate left him and his children, by a relation, that lately died in England, particularly a seat in Aylesbury, which a few years ago was elegantly fitted up by John Wilkes, Esquire.

We have advice from England, that Lieutenant Dudingston, who commanded the Gaspee armed scooner that was burnt at Rhode-Island, is promoted to the rank of Captain, by his Majesty's express command.

Extract of a Letter from London, September 20.

"As by the royal charter granted for the American colonies, a reservation is made to the crown, of *one fifth part of all the silver ore* that shall or may, at any time be found in that country; and as it seems that ——— Robinson, Esq; and other enterprising gentlemen, are now about entering largely into the mine business in America; in order, therefore, the more effectually to secure to the crown, his Majesty's said fifth part of the produce of such mines as are already, or shall hereafter be discovered, and worked in the said Colonies, it is said, a patent is now making out, appointing Edmund Quincy, Esq; (with a salary of £. 600 per annum) to be his Majesty's Inspector-General of all the mines that now are, or that shall hereafter be discovered on the continent of America, with full power and authority to substitute one or more deputy or deputies, to act in the different parts of that country."

NOVEMBER 23. On Sunday the 15th current, Captain Joseph Doane, jun. sailed from Chatham harbour on the back of Cape-Cod, and soon after, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon saw a scooner with a signal of distress, and, going on board, found one man only in her who appeared to be in a great fright. ' gave the following account.——That the day before the said ', Thomas Nickerson, Master, sailed from Boston, bound .natham.—That about 2 o'clock the next morning they saw a topsail scooner, who brought them to, and sent a boat on board, and after questioning them returned again.—Soon after four boats with armed men came back from the scooner, and the man who gave the account fearing he should be impressed, got over the stern and held with his hands by the taffarill, with his feet on the moulding under the cabin windows. That whilst he was thus hanging over the stern he judges by what he heard that the Master, with his own brother, and a brother-in-law, named Newcomb, were murdered and thrown overboard, and a boy named Kent, carried away alive, as they said, in order to make punch for them.—That he heard a talk of burning the vessel, but it was finally agreed to leave her to drive out to sea with her sails standing. That after perpetrating this inhuman deed they plundered the vessel of a considerable quantity of cash, knocked out the head of a barrel of rum, and after wasting the greatest part of it, went off with the money and other booty; though they left behind a quarter of fresh beef and a number of small stores.—That when they left the vessel he came upon deck, found none of the crew, but saw the marks of blood, and supposes they were murdered.

This account was sent by Capt. Doane to Edward Bacon, Esq; of Barnstaple, who immediately transmitted the same by express to his Excellency the Governor, and went on the 16th from Barnstaple to Chatham in order to examine the person found on board, after which he was to send another express to the Governor.

On Thursday evening the second express came in, with advice that the person found on board had been examined before two of his Majesty's Justices, and that they had thought proper to dismiss him, the father of the two men supposed to be murdered having been present at the examination, and consenting to his dismission; but upon a view of the examination, and consulting with such of the commissioners for trial of Piracies, &c. as were in town, his Excellency thought fit to issue his warrant for apprehending the person, and the express went off before sunrise the next morning, and reached Barnstaple about midnight. The Justices upon further reflection had thought fit to take the person again into custody by a fresh warrant; and upon a second examination had committed him to Barnstaple goal in order to receive directions from the Governor; and the last evening about seven o'clock he was brought under guard to the Province House, and examined before the Governor, Admiral Montagu, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Secretary, Commissioners as aforesaid, and about 10 o'clock was committed to goal in order to his trial. The man's name is Anstell Nickerson. Two of the persons missing, viz. Thomas Nickerson and Spatrow Nickerson were cousins-german to him, the third, Elisha Newcomb married their sister, the fourth William Kent, jun. was a boy of the same town about thirteen years of age.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 26.

On Thursday last, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, one John Thorp, a blacksmith, who lived in Jew's alley, and worked in a shop in Bayard street, was observed to run from his house in a seeming fright; presently after which the children, who were small, ran out crying, that their daddy had killed their mammy. The neighbours and a doctor, on going into the house, found the woman (Thorp's wife) lying on the floor on her right side, senseless and seemingly dead, with a wound, from which the blood was running, in her head, a little above the left temple: The wound, on examination, was found to be mortal, having deeply penetrated the brain, and much fractured the scull, both in the fore and back parts. Thorp soon returned, and said he had been for a doctor, that he was not present when the accident happened; that being in the yard he heard a noise in the house, where on going in, he saw the table and a stove overturned, and his wife bleeding on the floor, wounded, he supposed, by falling on a case-knife which lay near her, and was bloody, or by the corner of the stove-pan; but it was evident that neither of those could have given the wound, which was an inch or two in length at the surface, and nearly the same at the bottom. The woman remained alive, without the least sign of sensibility, 'till the next morning, when she expired, and the husband was committed to goal. The coroner's inquest which sat on the body did not, 'till Monday, bring in their verdict, which was, that she, Elizabeth Thorp, was murdered by her husband.—This verdict, among other circumstances, appears to have been founded upon Thorp's own confession since his commitment, in the account he gave of the affair, though not supposed in all its circumstances to be true: He acknowledged that while he was sitting at dinner, with his wife, a quarrel happened between them, and that she having snatched a knife from his hand and cut his fingers, he threw another knife at her, when she, in a fit (he supposes) fell down, and in the fall received the fatal wound.

This tragical event, whereby a number of helpless infants are exposed to the world, deprived at once of both their paternal supports, affords a melancholy proof of the dangerous effects of ungoverned passions, and consequently of all practices, whereby the powers of that reason which is given us to govern and direct them, may be suspended or impaired.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 23.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda to a gentleman in this city, dated October 22, 1772.

"I am sorry to acquaint you, that we are in a very bad situation at present: Corn has sold here for some time at 5*s.* 4*d.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 10*s.* 8*d.* per bushel—flour at 30*s.*—ship bread from 38*s.* to 35*s.* per cwt. very bad, and at present not any one article above-mentioned to sell in all Bermuda, except about 200 barrels of very bad old corn; we stand in great need of speedy relief, particularly with corn, having a very bad crop of potatoes. As it is in your power to give information to the public by advertisement, I should be much obliged to you to do it, by which means we may be relieved in our necessitous condition."

DECEMBER 2.

From Tortola we learn, that the hurricane, the last of August, was very hard there, and did considerable damage on the land, tearing up their canes, destroying houses, &c.——There were also a great number of vessels drove ashore, among which were the sloop Mary-Ann, Captain Gilbert, but got off again; sloop Johnson, Capt. Rogers, of Liverpoole, got off without much damage; sloop William, belonging to Spanish-Town, split to pieces; and two scooners and two sloops belonging to New-England. After the gale a great number of vessels, that were drove out of the other islands, put into Tortola, amongst which were the brigt. Polly, Capt. Magee, belonging to Cork, drove out of St. Eustatius, lost her main-mast, anchors, and cables; the Brigt. Sally having cut away her main-mast, and the snow Leveret, Capt. Feagan, of Cork, drove out of St. Eustatius, got in with the loss of both masts, anchors, and cables.

The Russell, Court, from Baltimore to Ballyshannon, was stranded on the Bar, and the cargo damaged.

The scooner Ann, Capt. Robinson, belonging to this port, bound from North-Carolina to Barbados, is lost on Occracock Bar.

DECEMBER 7.

Captain Johnson, from Cowes, informs us, that a number of vessels were lost on the coast of England in a hard gale of wind on the 22d and 23d of September; and that a large Danish ship from Norway, was brought by the pilots into Cowes, without one soul on board: He afterwards heard that her captain and three men were drowned, and the rest of her crew carried into Dover.

DOWNES & LEE

Have imported, in the Ship LONDON, *Captain* ALEXANDER CURLING, *from* LONDON,

CHASED, Gold, capt, and jewelled Watches—plain Gold Ditto—Silver Watches, capt and jewelled—Ditto not capt—Watches, with gilt Pinchbeck Cases, Ditto with Cases covered in Tortoise-shell, Dog-skin, Shagreen and Nourse Skin—Gold, Silver, and Steel Watch Chains—Eight-Day Clocks in Mahogany Cases—Table Spring Clocks, and Eight Day Alarums—almost every new Pattern of Silver Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles—very neat pierced Salts, at £. 33 the double Pair—pierced Bottle-Stands and Castors—Silver Coffee-Pots, Tankards, and Waiters—Swords and Couteaux-de-Chasse, said to be the neatest ever seen in *America*—An elegant Choice of Paste Shoe-Buckles, of all Prices—Ditto Knee and Stock-Buckles—Paste Necklaces, Ear-Rings, and Hair-Pins, Diamond and Garnet Hoop-Rings—spare Diamonds of different Prices—Gold and Silver Seals in all Fancies—green and Silver-handle Knives and Forks—Mahogany and covered Knife-Cases—Toasting-Forks, Scissars, and Pen-Knives—Guns and Powder-Horns—A complete Assortment of Etwee Pocket-Books—Reading and Burning Glasses—Silver and Steel Temple Spectacles of all Prices—and many other Articles, to be sold at their Shop, the Corner of Broad-Street, on the *lowest Terms*.

William Valentine & Simeon Theus,

Having entered into TRADE,

Beg Leave to acquaint their Friends, that they have taken the Store lately occupied by Messrs. HENRY RUGELEY & Co. *the Corner of* CHURCH *and* TRADD-STREETS,

And have for SALE, on very reasonable Terms,

For CASH, or SHORT CREDIT,

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths, with suitable Trimmings; *Bath* Coating; Plains; striped Linseys; scarlet Cardinals; black, blue, Pink, and green Calamanco Petticoats; alamancoes; Cumblets; 3-4, 7-8, and Yard-wide *Irish* Linens; 9-8 and Ell-wide Sheeting; neat Furniture wottons; printed Cottons and Calicoes; 3-4, 7-8, and Yard-wide Checks, and check Handkerchiefs; Cotton Gowns; Dimities; Fustians; *Scotch* and *Flanders* Tick; Men, Women, and Youths Yarn and Worsted Hose; Thread, Cotton, and Silk Ditto, with embroidered Clocks.—A few Pieces of Taffe-Sea and striped Lustrings; very neat Pink and black and white Lace Sattin, black flowered Ditto; Tandoms, Garlix, Dowlas, Osnabrugs, &c. &c.

As Messrs. *Henry Rugeley & Co.* have entirely declined the RETAILE TRADE in Town, they request the Favours of the Customers to that House, who may be assured, that the greatest Attention will be employed to give general Satisfaction.

Very fine Bohea Tea, at 25*s.* per Pound, and Butter, in Firkins, equal to fresh.

To be SOLD,

A good Boat NEGRO.

Enquire at the Printing-Office near the EXCHANGE.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of LAZARUS BROWN, deceased, are requested to deliver in the same, properly attested, to the Subscriber, at INDIAN LAND; and those who are any ways indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

SUSANNAH BROWN, *Administratrix.*

To be SOLD,

And may be entered upon the FIRST *Day of* JANUARY *next*,

A valuable TRACT of LAND

In Prince WILLIAM'S *Parish*,

Containing Three Thousand Acres, of which there is thought to be Twelve Hundred Acres of Swamp, and capable of being made into Four good Rice Plantations; joining Lands of Mr. *Drayton*, Mr. *Brailsford*, and Mr. *Fuller*, and is six Miles from the Landing, Pocotalligo Bridge. On the above Tract are, an Overseer's House, Barn, Corn House, and other necessary Buildings.——There is also a fine Stock of CATTLE, &c. which will be sold.

Likewise to be SOLD,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A PLANTATION,

In the Parish of St. James, Goose-Creek, *lately belonging to* BENJAMIN HUGER, *Esquire*,

Containing Nine Hundred Acres, more or less: On the Premises are, an exceeding good Brick Dwelling-House, a good Barn, and Corn-House, with an Overseer's House, Dairy, Kitchen, Wash-House, Coach-House, and Stables; all new, and as complete as most in the Province; and a large Garden and Orchard, very well laid out, and lately pailed in.

There is some genteel HOUSHOLD-FURNITURE, which, together with the Stock of CATTLE, and CROP upon the Ground, will be sold with the PLANTATION, if the Buyer chooses them.

The above Lands, &c. are the Property of Dr. THOMAS CAW, who was obliged to leave the Province on Account of his bad State of Health.

The Terms of Sale may be known, and the Titles to the Lands seen, by applying to

ROBERT PHILP, *his Attorney*.

N. B. CREDIT will be given, upon good Security, and paying the Interest regularly once a Year.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On THURSDAY *the* 14*th of* January *next*, *at the usual Place in* CHARLES-TOWN,

By Messrs. OATS & RUSSELL,

ALL the Estate and Effects of *Margaret Nelson*, deceased, consisting of sundry Houshold Goods, such as Mahogany Chairs and Tables, Feather Beds, and Bedding;—a small Quantity of Plate, sundry Wearing-Apparel, &c. &c.

All Persons who are any Ways indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment; and those to whom the Estate is indebted, are requested to send in their Accompts, properly attested, to

EUGENE BRENAN, *Administrator*.

To be disposed of at private Sale,

THE PLANTATION whereon the Subscriber now lives, at PONPON, in St. PAUL'S Parish, containing one Thousand Acres; one Hundred and Sixty of which is River Swamp, and one Hundred and Sixty of back Swamp, the Rest good High Land, and well stocked with Timber, and inferior to none in the said Parish, being but three Quarters of a Mile from the Landing on the said Place. The above is so well known, that it needs no Recommendation.

Also, Another TRACT of Four Hundred and Thirty-three Acres, situated on PONPON River; two Hundred of which is River Swamp.—For further Particulars, apply at PONPON, to JOSEPH BEE.

On THURSDAY *the* 4*th of* FEBRUARY *next*,

Will be SOLD by public Outcry,

At the usual Place in CHARLES-TOWN,

A very valuable PLANTATION,

About twenty Miles from Charles-Town, in St. James, Goose-Creek, containing 890 Acres, 200 Acres of which is exceeding fine Rice Land, (that has not been planted these seven Years past) the Remainder very good Corn and Indico Land; it joins Lands of John Deas, Esq; Estate of Mr. George Norman, Col. Singelton, and Dr. Caw. On the Premises are a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Overseer's House, &c. One Year's Credit will be given, paying Interest and giving approved Security.—Any Person inclinable to purchase, may see the Titles, by applying to ARCHIBALD BROWN.

THE Creditors of *Donald Horn*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts properly attested, on or before the 20th of JANUARY, 1773; otherwise, they will be excluded from any Share, as a Dividend will be made on that Day, at the Subscriber's House, in QUEEN-STREET.

JAMES RANTOWLE.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber,

About a Fortnight ago,

A NEGRO-MAN, named *Cyrus*,

Well-known in and about *Charles-Town*, and at the *Eubaws*, where he has several Relations.—He is supposed either to be harboured near my Place on *Charles-Town* Neck, or at the *Eubaws*. Whoever delivers him to me, shall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward, besides all reasonable Charges.—If harboured by a White Person, a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS, and if by a Negro, TEN POUNDS, on Conviction of the Offender.——A Reward of THREE POUNDS will also be given for the Delivery of a large BATTEAU, branded IC, drifted from my Landing about four Months past.

N. B. Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and Chalk, SOLD *Retail* at my Wharf, and a good FLATT to hire by the Day.

JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

RUN AWAY

From the SUBSCRIBER'S *Plantation, about the Sixteenth of* FEBRUARY *last*,

A sensible well-made NEGRO FELLOW,

Named GEORGE, about Five Feet Nine Inches high, and Thirty Years of Age, he was lately the Property of the Estate of Mrs. HIMELI, deceased; and is well known in *Charles-Town* and *Christ Church* Parish. TWENTY POUNDS Currency Reward, will be paid, and all reasonable Charges, to any Person that will deliver him to Mr. JOHN DAWSON, in *Charles-Town*, or to the Subscriber at *Dorchester*;—also, a further Reward will be given, to any one that will give Information by whom he is harboured, if by a white Person, FIFTY POUNDS, to be paid on Conviction of the Offender.

July 4th, 1772. RICHARD WALTER.